

"HUMANITY
FIRST"

THE NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN FARMER & LABOR NEWS

"MAN BEFORE
MONEY"

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A WEEKLY PUBLICATION IN SYMPATHY WITH THE FARMER, LABOR AND C. C. F. MOVEMENT.

Vol. 1, No. 1

Prince Albert, Sask., Thursday, July 27, 1933

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BANK PRIVILEGES EXPLAINED

Special to The Saskatchewan C. C. F. Research Bureau

I have been asked to write a short article for the Saskatchewan C. C. F. Research Bureau dealing with the privileges of the banks, and in complying with this request I find great difficulty in attaining the desired brevity.

A first privilege that comes to my mind is the monopoly given to the word "Bank," the meaning of which has been propagandized to mean everything that is safe and fair and just.

The privilege that most impresses us is the right the banks have of issuing paper money to an amount equal to their paid up capital, merely at the cost of printing the bank notes. The subscribed capital of the banks as at March 31st, 1933, was \$144,500,000. During Mr. Robb's regime as Finance Minister he levied a tax of one per cent on this free issue.

A much greater privilege than this, however, is the power of the banks to create loans (extra money) by the mere action of advancing credit to clients after taking from them such collateral security as the manager thinks will secure his company against loss in case the borrower does not repay in a given time. I will quote two authorities to support this statement. The Right Honorable Reginald McKenna, an outstanding world banker states: "The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing deposits. We know how this is effected. Every bank loan creates a deposit, and every repayment of a bank loan destroys one."

Professor Soddy, of Oxford, England, in referring to the above transaction, says, "The order of procedure is as follows:

1. Money is printed or written into existence by the banks.
2. It enters circulation as a loan to somebody.
3. It is then spent, and then becomes a "deposit in the name of the receiver."

One might think that the above are all the privileges enjoyed, but more can be enumerated. Under the Finance Act the banks can deposit securities with the Treasury Board and for a small charge obtain Dominion notes. The maximum charge is five per cent and has been as low as two and a half per cent. The line of securities is as follows:

- (a) Treasury bills, bonds, debentures of stocks of the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, any province of Canada, and of any British possession.
- (b) Public securities of the Government of the United States of America.
- (c) Canadian Municipal securities.
- (d) Promissory notes and bills of exchange secured by documentary title to wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, flax or other commodities.
- (e) Promissory notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes and which have been used or are to be used for such purposes.

(Notice that no gold is called for under this act.)

Should the Minister of Finance be doubtful of the value of securities offered, he can request the trustees of the central gold reserve to put a value on them. The majority of such trustees are, however, representatives of the bank! To give some idea of the use made of the Finance Act by the banks, I may say that the total advances made to the banks between February 28th, 1931 and February 28th, 1932 was \$282,000,000.

During the sittings of the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons in 1924, a member asked the then deputy minister of Finance the following question: "If a bank (a private corporation) can take a Dominion bond to the Treasury Board, under the Finance Act, and obtain Dominion notes in return at a small charge, why should not the Dominion Government be able to take a similar Dominion bond to the same Treasury Board, under the same Act, and get the same service?" The deputy's answer, after a little hesitation was that "It would be bad banking, needing to say for the banks."

On February 29th, 1932, the writer introduced a bill into the House of Commons to enable the Provincial Governments to enjoy the same privileges as the private banks under the Finance Act. This proposal, however, was turned down by the Government, whose action was silently accepted by the official opposition.

In connection with advances of Dominion notes to the banks under the Finance Act, an interesting privilege is that of the banks being permitted to place such Dominion notes in the central gold reserve in lieu of gold, and then issue their own bank notes (or promise to pay) against them. No charge is made for this latter transaction.

An extra or excess issue of bank notes can be made during six months of the year, from September to February, to an amount equal to fifteen per cent of the paid up capital and reserve of the banks. The reserve amounted to \$162,000,000 on March 31st, 1933. There is a charge of five per cent on any such extra issue. It may seem that the banks have little margin of profit when this method is used, but when one realizes that the greater part of loans are drawn on by cheque, which simply calls for book keeping entries, by the debiting of one account and the crediting of another, the overhead costs of the bank are not great. But remember, the client pays interest on the total or advance of financial credit, that is on all cheque money as well as on any actual cash. According to Sir Edward Walker, before the Banking Committee of the House of Commons in 1923, the average amount of cheque money equals about 96% of the total business transacted.

Banks are allowed to keep supplies of their notes on hand in case

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AGAINST THE SYSTEM

It is not with the individuals we call bankers that we quarrel, for most of them are fine types of men, but with the system which they operate. In Canada our banking legislation is all in the interests of the banks. So far have we been that it was possible for a banker to say before the Banking and Commerce Committee in 1923: "I am proud to say that nearly all the amendments to the Bank Act were proposed by the banks themselves." What kind of liquor laws do you think we would have if one of the leading distillers could say "I am proud to say that nearly all the amendments to our Saskatchewan Liquor Act were proposed by the brewers and distillers themselves."

—M. J. Coldwell.

of emergencies, but these are not considered as in circulation until after they are passed over the counter by the bank.

CAPITALISM VS. SOCIALISM

Where do you stand?

The people of Canada and in fact the peoples of the world today are hovering in their decision between two opinions. These opinions represent systems of thought and action and of technique which touch human life at every point. These two opinions are described in a general way and perhaps inadequately by the terms of Capitalism and Socialism.

Financiers and those who through finance have become owners of the natural resources and the means of wealth production and for whom Capitalism now exists, are naturally in favour of maintaining things as they are. These, of course, represent a very small fraction of the population, so small as to be helpless in carrying on the system if it were not for the strategy possible only to those in control, and which strategy is made effective through the agencies of groups dependent upon their existence upon crumbs and leavings of the financiers' well-supplied table.

The small incompetent group of financiers control all governments elected by means of their money. Thus they direct all agencies, such as the police force and standing army, which are maintained ostensibly for the protection of the state and paid for out of the taxes of the people. These agencies are directed so as to maintain the privileges of their directors.

Of those agencies which are not directly in control of a financier's government but which are indirectly controlled through financial influence, the press, and in particular, the daily press, is by far the most important. No daily paper in Canada which dared to take a stand against Capitalism could exist for one year. Therefore, they all stand for Capitalism without a single exception. Their editorials and even their news items, without any basis in fact, endeavour to inspire the people at large to still greater suffering and sacrifice in order that financial institutions may be safeguarded. The Prime Minister joined with them in that sort of talk when he said, in the House of Commons on October 10, 1932, while refusing financial assistance, that—

"We have no desire to undermine that high courage, that resourcefulness and ability of our citizens to emerge out of difficulties, strengthened by trial as by fire."

The ranks of Capitalism's defence are also further recruited by those who have been left small incomes by their deceased relatives, and those who have made petty investments, the possible returns upon which range all the way from financial independence to the further expense of the investors. Many labour people, apparently having a great fear that they will not be buried when they die, have invested their savings in funeral expenses and so cling to the system like an impoverished limpet. And there are also the ignorant who know nothing of the origin, function or history of human institutions, but who do what they are

told out of fear, or habit, or both. These together hold the opinion, either because of personal interest or because they have been told to do so by those having a personal interest, that Capitalism must continue.

On the other hand, there are those grouped under the other opinion which may be described by the term Socialist. First among these are the intellectuals, who know history and the forces by and through which systems come and go. They stand for Socialism because they know that Capitalism has run its course; that it will perish even though the confidence of the entire race in it remained undisturbed; that Capitalism like economic systems which preceded it has no claim on eternal life, that, on the contrary, it had within itself from its inception the germs of its own destruction, and that having made its contribution to human progress—which contribution is the knowledge and technique of producing abundance—it must now give place to a system which, while retaining the means of production which Capitalism furnished must go on to distribute the fruits of production on the basis of human needs.

Next under the Socialist banner come those who believe in something they call justice and right,—moralists who condemn Capitalism because of its unethical and unjust fruits. Following these are those whose love for humanity is greater than love for any system; whose sympathy for the unfortunate masses, sometimes expressed in terms of Christianity, has driven them to the position that a system exists for the people, and not the people for the system, and since Capitalism ignores the human element, compelling humanity to sacrifice itself to the system, it must be replaced by one that will serve mankind.

And, finally, there come the rank and file of those called labourers and farmers, who are conscious that Capitalism has dispossessed them of the fruits of their toil. They are moved by a healthy self-interest. They are willing to work, and to work as hard as need be. They know they have produced too much, that they can produce more, but that they have too little to make life worth while, notwithstanding the real and potential abundance. They condemn a system which permits the wealth they have created to rot in the possession of a few who cannot possibly use it, while its producers lack the necessities of life.

When the roll is called at the next election, on which side will you take your stand? Conservatives and Liberals are allied armies under Capitalism. A vote for either of these parties unless a change of heart and mind and policy takes place before that time, will be a vote for Capitalism. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation stands for a new co-operative system, and is prepared to defend that stand, historically, scientifically, ethically, or humanely.

PLANNING

This is the first of a series of articles to appear in this publication dealing with the planks in the C. C. F. platform.

1. The establishment of a planned, socialized, economic order, in order to make possible the most efficient development of the national resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income.

It is now certain that in every industrial country, some form of planning will replace that disintegrating capitalist system. The C. C. F. will provide that in Canada the planning shall be done, not by a small group of capitalist magnates in their own interests, but by public servants acting in the public interest and responsible to the people as a whole.

We aim to replace the present capitalist system, with its inherent injustice and inhumanity, by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated in which economic planning will supercede unregulated private enterprise and competition, and in which genuine democratic self government, based upon economic equality will be possible. The present order is marked by glaring inequalities of wealth and opportunity, by chaotic waste and instability, and in an age of plenty it condemns the great mass of the people to poverty and insecurity. Power has become more and more concentrated into the hands of an irresponsible minority of financiers and industrialists and to their predatory interests the majority are habitually sacrificed. When private profit is the main stimulus to economic effort our society oscillates between periods of feverish prosperity in which the main benefits go to speculators and profiteers, and of catastrophic depression, in which the common man's normal state of insecurity and hardship is accentuated. We realize and believe that these evils can only be removed in a planned and socialized economy in which our natural resources and the principal means of production and distribution are owned, controlled and operated by the people.

"Planning is the most important part of the constructive program of the C. C. F.," so says Wm. Irvine, M. P. in the Federal House.

When once we have committed ourselves to a planning policy and have taken steps necessary to put such a policy into effect, then the extent to which nationalization should be undertaken at any given time will be granted, determined by all the factors affecting such a program. The essential points to be emphasized here are that planning alone can save us from complete disaster, and that planning is impossible under Capitalism. A Capitalistic government cannot plan even if it wants to, because it is not not possible to retain Capitalism and plan at the same time.

Planning National Economy

To speak of planning anything in our national economy is to incur the opposition of all leaders of Industry and Finance as well as of their servants the political leaders, to suggest a plan is to strike at the very roots of capitalistic technique. Any suggestion that the national economy be intelligently directed is instinctively repelled by the capitalistic mind. According to our leader Canada must

continue with a planless economy. That is much more romantic, don't you know! Why, if we had planned our transportation system with a view to the most economical service to the nation as a whole we should have missed all the fun of paying such enormous tribute to the bondholders, and we would never have enjoyed the present railway mess. Had we planned to balance our industries, we should not have pushed an immigration policy for farm settlement to the point where farm products have exceeded in volume all other lines of production to such a degree as to make them almost valueless. But just think of what we might have missed had we planned to avoid that. Farmers would never have enjoyed, as they are now doing the growing of wheat below cost of production. They would never have had the exquisite thrill of seeing the sheriff camped on the doorstep and think of it, they would have missed the chastening and "purifying fires" so remedial for the ills of the soul.

And there is another reason why National planning should be avoided. Don't you know what it is? Well, it is—Russia plans, so of course we must avoid being like Russians. It is so important to avoid doing anything that the Russians do that our Government is contemplating issuing an order that all red-blooded Canadians must give up eating, sleeping, mating, and enjoying good music and literature, just because the vile Bolsheviks do all these things. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation will flatly refuse to obey that order, because they rather enjoy doing those things, and would rather even submit to the charge of high treason for having a plan, than give up all the other things that the Russians do.

The following classic, quoted from a book called "The Russian Primer," which is widely circulated in Canada because of its unquestioned pedagogic merit reveals our planless economy more pungently than anything in the English language.

"Mr. Fox acquires money—one million dollars. But money must not remain idle. Mr. Fox looks through newspapers, he consults friends, he employs agents. From morning till night the agents comb the city, look about, and make inquiries. What is to be done with the money of Mr. Fox?"

At last a business is found. Hats! That is what one should make. Hats sell; men get rich.

There is nothing to hesitate about. Mr. Fox builds a hat factory.

The same idea occurs at the same time to Mr. Box, and Mr. Crox, and Mr. Nox. And they all begin to build hat factories simultaneously.

Within half a year there are several hat factories in the country. Shops are filled to the ceiling with hat-boxes. Storerooms are bursting with them. A great many more hats are made than are needed—twice as many, three times as many. And the factories continue to work at full speed.

And here something happens of which neither Mr. Fox nor Mr. Box nor Mr. Crox, nor Mr. Nox anticipated. The public stops buying hats. Mr. Nox lowers his price twenty cents; Mr. Crox, forty cents Mr. Fox sells hats at a loss in order to get rid of them. But business grows worse and worse. In all of the papers advertisers ap-

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Dear:

YOU MAY HAVE ONLY ONE HEAD, BUT THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT YOU SHOULD WEAR ONLY ONE HAT. EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD HAVE 3 HATS. BUY THE HATS OF MR. FOX!

Mr. Box offers to sell hats on a three-year instalment plan.

Mr. Nox announces a sale: ONLY FOR ONE DAY! TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY!

But this does not help. Mr. Fox lowers the wages of his workers one dollar a week. Mr. Crox lowers the wages two dollars a week. Again business grows worse and

All at once—Stop! Mr. Fox closes his factory. Two thousand workers are discharged and permitted to go wherever they please. The following day the factory of Mr. Nox stops. In a week practically all hat factories are standing idle. Thousands of workers are without work. New machines grow rusty. Buildings are sold for wreckage.

A year or two pass. The hats bought from Nox, Fox, Box and Crox wear out. The public once more begins to buy hats. Hat shop shelves dusty cartons are taken down. There are not enough hats. Prices on hats go up.

And now, not Mr. Fox, but a certain Mr. Doodle, thinks of a profitable business—the building of a hat factory. The same idea also enters the heads of other wise and business-like people—Mr. Booodle, Mr. Foodle, and Mr. Noodle. And the old story begins over again.

We are fully aware that, to be able to carry on the whole activities of a nation according to a plan, is an enormous and extremely difficult task. But the alternative is chaos and disaster. We can achieve disaster easily. All that we need to do is to allow things to drift as they are drifting. The rocks on the lee shore, and the rising gale will do the rest. To plan, however, the only other alternative, is difficult, but if disaster, through drifting is to be avoided, it must be begun at once.

In other words, to plan means to apply the principle of science to human affairs. It was science which made the production of the

(Continued on page 7)

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BARTHELMLESS

IN

"HEROES FOR SALE"

Liberal Leader Endorsed Two Thirds of C.C.F. Policy

At a picnic held at Ridge on July 25th, at which Mr. King was the main speaker, the introductory ceremonies were conducted by Mr. Gladstone, Liberal supporter. Conveying their appreciation of having the opportunity of having Mr. King in their midst, he felt that he was expressing the voice of the people. He further commented that to Mr. King had been given the highest honor that could be conferred on anyone, that of being leader of the people from 1921 to 1930.

In an address given by Mrs. Gladstone, which was later presented in manuscript form to Mr. King mention was made of the fact that it was under the Liberal regime that the first woman had been appointed to the Senate and that the first woman had been sent as a delegate to the League of Nations. Mrs. Gladstone paid further tribute to Mr. King in his efforts to legislate on humanity's behalf, and pledging to the Liberal leader 100 per cent support.

Following this address was the presentation of the bouquet of flowers to Mr. King by a little maiden, for which she received effusive thanks from the recipient.

Mr. T. C. Davis next addressed the gathering, stating that he had lived in the community for forty-three years, and presumed if the Liberals get into power at the next election, that he might live in it another forty-three years. Voicing his appreciation of the effort that had been made on behalf of Mr. King, he assured them he would appreciate the same reception at the next election as had been accorded in the last.

Mr. Davis commented on the wonderful progress Saskatchewan had made, but said that before the Hudson's bay could be a success, that not only must goods be permitted to go out, but that some provision must be made for goods to come in, and that such a program was not likely under Mr. Bennett's administration.

Mr. Davis endorsed the idea of holding such picnics as they did in Ontario, where sports and politics could be held together.

Believing that the people of Canada had the opportunity of seeing how the present Government had affected the country, Mr. Davis assured them they would have a chance at the next election of comparing and judging. He further stated that the third party would have at the next election, an opportunity of trying the remedy of Socialist policies. Mr. Davis admitted that today we are under economic slavery, but thought it was preferable to physical slavery. Mr. King in his opening remarks, commenting on the fact that this was his first political speech at a political picnic, said that if he accomplished nothing more than that his efforts had not been in vain.

Speaking to the youth of the country, the speaker urged that they study the causes of the present economic stress, and try to find means of establishing a way to a freer and more abundant life. He also advocated that women should take equal status in political field as men. Endorsing the reference in the address of Mrs. Gladstone regarding the interest of humanity first, Mr. King assured his audience that was his endeavor, and further assured them that the people have it in their own hands to say what form of government they want.

Stating that there had been no

rise of a "third party" under the Liberal regime, he also admitted that the Liberal aims and objects are the same as that of the third party. Having made a careful study of the C. C. F. program Mr. King is convinced that only the truth can make you free. He further endorsed two-thirds of the resolutions of the third party, and thought a large part of their program would gain support of anyone. The one point on which he could not agree was the socialization of industries. In his estimation such industries as textile and manufacturing could not be socialized and maintained that no Government would take over industries except by arbitration, which in his opinion meant confiscation. And if such a government did decide to compensate, where would they get the money? He further asserted that industries could not be retained under state control except by force.

Under Liberal administration, they would lower tariffs, and abolish artificial barriers. Liberals would pass laws controlling a condition where private profits were interfering with the welfare of the people. They would also establish investment boards to control companies. Banking, says Mr. King, is necessary, up to the present time, to assist private enterprise, and, if in power, would place men on a board to watch the banking activities, to secure service to the public.

Conceding that the greatest problem was the human problem: that the good of the many was to be considered rather than the privileges of the few, Mr. King urged his listeners to study those problems, and decide which party offers the best solution. He believes that if the Conservative government is to continue, there will be no change for the better, and that the third party should get into power, conditions could only become worse.

Closing his speech, Mr. King informed his audience that a copy of the Liberal platform could be obtained by writing the National Liberal Federation at Ottawa, and urged them to add their name to the list of those who want liberty and freedom, by buying a membership ticket at the fee of one dollar per year.

RED BY YARDS

On one account at least, the Communists and Liberals seem of one accord. It was noticeable that the address of welcome tendered to Mr. King at the Ridge picnic was lavishly decorated with RED ribbon. Not only going red by inches, but by yards.

The Socialist Party of Germany has been wiped out by Hitler. This should be a warning to other countries that the Socialist Parties must stand for socialization of essential industries, including banking. Any other appeal means nothing to the public. The issue must be clear.

Mackenzie King plans to tour the West in the interests of Liberal-Progressive party. We presume this means Bracken-Progressives. Well we don't think that he can pull the wool over the eyes of the western people. We now have the C. C. F. which will lead the polls at the next election.

PHONE 3560

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The Northern Saskatchewan

FARMER & LABOR NEWS

A WEEKLY PUBLICATION IN SYMPATHY WITH THE FARMER, LABOR AND C. C. F. MOVEMENT

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NOTICE

Advertising and propaganda against the Farmer-Labor and C. C. F.'s Policy will not under any consideration be published

Echoing and re-echoing, everywhere, against the grim walls in the valley of despair, comes the ever-increasing cry "Send the Light, that we may find our way out of this valley of depression.

It is with this object in view, that certain people sincere in their desire to erect a beacon light which will penetrate the dark corners, and illuminate the way to economic freedom, have decided to offer a medium, whereby that cry may be answered. It is with this most sincere object that this initial edition is printed, hoping that it may circulate even to the uttermost parts of the Province, and in time the whole Dominion of Canada. We are hoping this publication will be the mileposts and that each week's effort will see milestones left behind in the progress toward that ultimate goal—the establishment of a new economic system—the era of a brotherhood of man, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We appeal for support to all who believe that the time has come for far-reaching reconstruction of our economic and political institutions, and who are willing to work together for the carrying out of that policy.

We are not authorized to outline the program of the C. C. F. but as a group who are interested in that movement, we wish to state our views with respect to the present economic situation, as well as to the future, with the hope that some of our views may assist the people of this country to clarify their opinions and clearly see the issue.

The C. C. F. is a federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits.

This paragraph is the introductory of the C. C. F. program, and condensing its contents, means that its aim and object will be the supplying of human needs instead of making profits. This, if it were the one and only plank of an entire platform would be a worthy one—one which every sane, intelligent man and woman would not hesitate to endorse.

Prevalent in the minds of many and persistently fostered by those who advocate confusion in order to the better attain their own selfish ends, is the misleading idea that the C. C. F. is just another political party. This is not true. The only aim to be accomplished through partizan politics is that of

EDITORIAL (Continued)

selfishness, for it places in the hands of a few the opportunity of taking the best and most of a nation's wealth, and using it for their benefit. There may have been in the past politicians who pledged themselves, if elected to power, to work toward the end of the greatest good, for the greatest number of people. Perhaps they did, but they did not interpret the word 'greatest' as meaning numbers, but meaning measurement of dollars and cents, and the pursuit of that pledge has resulted in the present chaos of today. But what political party has ever introduced the slogan of 'Humanity First?' Or of supplying human needs instead of making profits?

The present struggle is not that of merely trying to gain political power in order to exercise the human right to save humanity from destruction and will, if and when elected, legislate emergency measures to ease the transition from the old stage to the new stage. So long has mankind been fettered by the imaginary chains of slavery, that even now, when those chains are proven to be only imaginary, the masses lack the courage to take the first step on the path to social and economic freedom. Never in the history of the world have we had so rich an opportunity to reach the noble heights for which our Great Leader labored, and for which He died upon the cross, that of the Brotherhood of Man.

Across the vast spaces of time, humanity has moved in the process of evolution, the end of each cycle recording an advance over the last, until now we have reached the pinnacle where we can see the promised land, and see the banners of "Welcome" to those who will triumphantly enter into where they may have life, and have it more abundantly. Fellowman, this gate is open to all. Whosoever will, may come!

ONE MAN CONTROLS

ONE-FOURTH OF AMERICA

A score of facts developed by the Morgan inquiry are worthy of special emphasis; but here is one which should come pretty near heading the list.

The House of Morgan is said to be "worth" approximately \$53,000,000. That's a comparatively modest figure, even in these days of dire depression. But, the House of Morgan has succeeded in so manipulating things that it controls institutions—banks, railroads, power concerns, insurance companies—with assets roughly estimated at \$53,000,000,000 or 1,000 times the "worth" of the House itself.

That is about one-fourth of a liberal estimate of our national wealth.

The House of Morgan has 20 partners, but it is really bossed by one man—J. P. Morgan himself. The other partners are just figures on the chess board.

One man controlling one-fourth of America! And he and his associates refused to contribute a penny to the support of the Federal government in the years of its greatest need!

T. H. Bell, M.P. P., Toronto, speaking in Regina, declared that private manufacture of arms must be eliminated as the first step towards peace. Fine words but what has the International Armament Ring got to say who know no boundaries or nationals, but merely profits. Mammon and Mars are their gods.

Workers Souls At Stake

The "hard-boiled" politicians who compose a legislative committee investigating sweatshop conditions are not very easily shocked but for all their toughness of hide, they winced under testimony taken in Philadelphia a couple of weeks ago from unmercifully-exploited factory workers.

With faces as impassive as graven images, they listened to harrowing stories of starvation wages, insanitary working conditions, long hours and other conditions that destroy the bodies of workers. Some of the members appointed at the instigation of former Senator Joseph R. Grundy, notorious lobbyist for the manufacturers, were counted on to close their ears to the recital of such details.

Committee's Wrath Explodes

But when girls of 16, 17 and 18 years of age swore that they were being forced to sacrifice their souls as well as bodies it was too much. The committee exploded in a blast of indignation that gave hearts to welfare and social workers who have been hoping for an honest inquiry.

A comely 18-year old girl started the committee with charges against one of her employers, and she was corroborated by other young girls from the factory. They said the man's offensive conduct was not a matter of a day or week, but continuously.

The girls complained bitterly that their boss made a practice of coming into the dressing room when they were changing their clothes and taking liberties with them. Other details of their treatment, the committee ruled, would be heard at a closed session.

Shocked by Girl's Story

Judge Horace Stern, a member of the committee, said that in all his experience he had never heard anything "quite as shocking." He demanded that the girls should give up their jobs and guaranteed new ones.

"This committee," shouted the enraged judge, "has no moral right to permit these girls to go back to that sort of situation. I will undertake to see that they are supported. If they are willing to work for 83 cents a week, that is one thing, but they should not be forced to sell their self-respect."

Other members of the committee demanded action by the district attorney. Labor department officials. Well, you will say, this terrible story comes for U. S. But what about Canada? Read this, reprinted from a Toronto paper:

The sweatshop evil, flagrantly flourishing in all Canadian cities continues to deliberately flout the law. Close upon the heels of several factories wherein working girls have been working a full week for the mere pittance of from three dollars up to five per week, comes the report of the true state of affairs regarding a recent strike of employees at a large Hamilton Knitting mill and the consequent "leaking out" of the striking employees as a reprisal against them.

One case recently divulged exposes the fact that one girl stitched 1200 shirts for a weekly pay of three dollars!

In some plants there are twenty or so employed. At others there are as many as a hundred or more. Unfortunately, the evidence that is against these sweatshops upon which a conviction might be obtained in the Police Court is very difficult for the authorities to get. The girls employed in such plants are generally unwilling to tell the

investigators the true state of affairs, the small pay they get and the conditions under which they are forced to slave, because they fear the loss of even this pitiable job!

Take the instance of Mary C., whose name is not given, lest she may lose the poor job she has.

Mary gets \$3 a week in the shirt shop. This is her maximum pay. She gets three cents a dozen for putting in sleeves in the shirts. She works by the piece at an average of eight and a half hours a day.

It will be observed that she must stitch 100 doz. shirts a week, that is, 1,200 shirts to get her maximum of \$3 a week. She doesn't always make it. This is her capacity, and to make it she must work like a slave every minute of her time.

She is 22 years old.

She is pretty, dark-eyed. She has the usual love of a young girl for life and a good time, but there is little to satisfy it on \$3 a week. But she is content enough, just now because she says many do not get as much. She has been rather fortunate in not having to wait for shirts. If an operator has to wait, she loses that time and that portion of her wage.

How does she get along on \$3 a week? Well, being a girl who lives at home and is the only wage-earner besides her father getting \$15 a week, she considers herself fortunate.

She doesn't have to pay board. If she did she couldn't live at all. This is the general condition of so many of the workers. They live at home, and others of the family aid in the general up-keep.

But what of the girl who must support herself? What of the girl who must support herself? What of the girl who must somehow exist without any support or help from her family?

The steady stream of sunken cheeked undernourished girls, who unlike their wiser sisters do not know the "ropes" of the old fashioned profession of selling their bodies without falling within the clutches of the law, pass through the police courts daily distinctly show the signs of the 'factory girl.'

They are not bad. They ask only for food and shelter in payment for their time. When the civilized countries of the world put into operation, some system whereby unemployment insurance will at least keep these girls from starvation, and which will really regulate the working conditions whereby workers will receive their fair share of their labor's profit, then, and then only will there cease to be unwilling feet turning toward the path of immorality. But it will not be done on \$3 wages. Nor will it be done so long as "bargain sales" are widely displayed at cut-throat prices which they advertise. The life's blood of a million working girls lie piled up on every bargain counter. Human Sacrifices to the Gods of Gold and Profits.

THE ESSENCE OF SOCIALISM is to be found not in a particular way of organizing the conduct of industry, but in a particular relationship among men. Socialists want that this relationship, which they desire to see established throughout the world, cannot exist where industries and services and the ownership of property are left in private hands, and for that reason as well as in the interests of productive efficiency they wish to socialize the business of production and exchange.

I am very glad to say that the Canadian people cannot be reconciled to continued want and privation, suffering, disease and early death in a land of abundance. They cannot and will not be reconciled to it. If they could they would not be the red-blooded Canadians about whom the Minister of Railways and Canals talks so much. The attempt of the C. C. F. is to build a social order or Society which will serve mankind, instead of allowing a social organization to continue which makes mankind serve the system. —Miss Agnes MacPhail, Hansard

Of every sincere member we ask but one thing: that he devote himself to a recognition of the different economic forces now at work. We have plant equipment such as our forefathers never dreamed of; we have resources of great potential value; we have tremendous artificial power resources without which, of course, the machines would be largely useless. What we have to do is to make these available to humanity.—Mr. E. J. Garland—Hansard, Feb. 2, 1933.

A steady drop at the rate of 10 billion dollars a year for three years is how the world's foreign trade has shrunk since 1929, according to figures of the National Industrial Conference Board. The total decline for the three years amounts to 62.1 per cent.—"World Tomorrow," June, 1933.

Worthless Stock to the value of 25 billion dollars has been unloaded on the American public within the past decade, according to an estimate of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.—"World Tomorrow"—June, 1933.

THE ESSENCE OF FASCISM as contrasted with Socialism is not in the particular antics by which a Mussolini or a Hitler may seek to keep an exploited people quiet. It is not even Dictatorship as contrasted with Democracy, though that is an important feature of the technique. The essence lies in the purpose for which the power of the political state is used and the class interest which is dominant in it. —Norman Thomas.

With an economic system under which we unfortunately have been compelled to function, we find our statistical returns show that in the last ten-year period, prior to 1931 and this does not take into consideration the terrific decline in values since 1931, which decline of course has been tremendous—the private ownership of farms, the sacred god of capitalism, has declined by 28,842 farms.

I will give this in another way. The percentage of tenant farmers increased by 32.9 and that of part owner and part tenant farmers by 70 per cent. The actual decline in the value of farm property is 20 per cent, or a shrinkage of \$1,025,000,000. What security in private ownership is there under a system as this? No, sir, not even the hard-working man who has devoted his life savings to the acquire-

ment of a home, of his own personal property, is secure under capitalism in the possession of his home, of his property; nor is a farmer today, except it be under the guise of some temporary legal enactments such as debt adjustment boards and moratoriums, guaranteed anything like continuity of ownership in his property, his home or his farm, or even the right to operate.—Mr. E. J. Garland—"Hansard," Feb. 2, 1933.

SOUND MONEY is only money purchasing power. Unsound money is money that declines in purchasing power. The degree of soundness or unsoundness is the extent of appreciation or depreciation.

—Lawrence Dennis.

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The Saskatchewan Bar Association held its annual convention a short time ago. It will be recalled that Chief Justice Sir Frederick Hautain was reported, in an address, as having said that he could not understand the reason for the public feeling toward Ex-Judge Stubbs. Nor is it entirely to be expected that the majority of learned justices would understand either the people or the changing times.

But there are some among those devoted to the following of rigid legal precedent who do not throw up their hands in horror at the idea of change. So far no one has tried to remove them, by order-in-council or otherwise. One is Judge Louis O. Brandeis, high court justice of the United States. In common with Judge Stubbs, he has the ability to understand that these present times demand new ideas and new ideals, even within the law system.

About a year ago Judge Brandeis said:

"There are many men now living who were in the habit of saying: 'It is as impossible as flying.' The discoveries in physical science

the triumphs in invention, attest the value of the process of trial and error. In a large measure, these advances have been due to experimentation. In those fields experimentation has for two centuries been not only free but encouraged.

"Some people assert that our present plight is due, in part to the limitation set by courts upon experimentation in the fields of social and economic science, and to the discouragement to which proposals for the betterment there have been subjected otherwise. There must be power in the states and in the nation to remold, through experimentation, our economic practices and institutions to meet changing social and economic needs. To stay experimentation in things social and economic is a grave responsibility."

Do you still think ex-judge Stubbs is wrong? If so here we have a perfect proof that he is right. Read:

In full support of His Honor Judge Stubbs' contention that there is one law for the rich and one for the poor in Canada, especially in Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba, William Martin Jr., former head of the stock brokerage firm of Clarke, Martin & Co. Ltd., of Winnipeg, walked forth a free man from Headingley jail on Friday, June 30. He had, as was generally expected by those who know of the strings that were being pulled at Ottawa on behalf of this callous thief of his clients' monies to the tune of \$284,177.18 only served 11 months of his 18-month sentence!!

The weight of this influence might be judged from the fact that reference to this mild sentence was one of the reasons for Judge Stubbs' removal from the bench.

And so this Martin convict has twice received consideration from the judicial powers, while less guilty felons remain in durance vile for far longer terms.

Mr. Justice Donovan sentenced Martin to 18 months' imprisonment with an additional 23 months if a fine of \$30,000 was not paid. A fairly reasonable sentence, but the Court of Appeal wiped out the fine and its alternative. Why?

It is particularly disconcerting to hear that while Martin was serving his sentence rumors were rife in Winnipeg that he would never complete it.

It is a curious thing that there is so much sympathy to be found for dishonest brokers who dissipate hundreds and hundreds of thousands of their clients' money. It is equally curious that the judiciary and the Minister of Justice should respond to such morbid sentiment. What is behind it all? Do political angels intervene with drooping wings to weep salt tears at the feet of Justice, blind, or do party whips and political bosses interest themselves in the fate of those who have money, are near money, or might control money?

No wonder Mr. Justice McGillivray of the Appeal Court of Alberta and County Court Judge Stubbs of Winnipeg, have made caustic utterances about the inequitable administration of JUSTICE.

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CAN LABOR AND FARMER VOTE TOGETHER

From an economic standpoint, there is little to choose between the farmer and the industrial worker. They are both exploited by the manufacturers and the controllers of finance. The farmer has even less to say in the pricing of his products than the industrial worker has in the price of his labour. The farmer works longer hours than the labourer, but his meals are better. If both manage to obtain three meals a day and somewhere to sleep, for themselves and their families, that is all they will get. A farmer who cannot sell his grain is in exactly the same position economically as the unemployed who cannot sell his labour. The reason for the plight of both is the same.

Farmers and labourers co-operate in the production of the national wealth, although the fact is not always realized. The farmer no longer enjoys the independence and the secure individualism of the last century. Miners and mechanics, railwaymen and sailors, tailors and shoemakers, lumberjacks and roadmakers, and a host of other groups and crafts too numerous to mention, co-operate with and assist the farmer. While the farmer produces the food for all these people they make his plows and engines, shoe his horses, build his roads, make his boots and clothing, transport his produce to market, and even make him a motor car and a radio for his pleasure. What reason on earth is there why men who are so essential to each other's life should divide on matters of citizenship. The only reason, surely, is their ignorance of their dependence upon one another.

But it is argued, is not a farmer who owns his land more of a Capitalist than a labour man? Some farmers think so, and some labour men agree, but farmers and labour men who know the facts and are capable of thinking, know better. The great majority of farmers do not own the land, they are just

struggling on in hopes that some day they will own it. They are working hard for mortgage companies, the agents of which dog the farmers' steps soliciting payments until life is made a misery. This has been going on for generations. As time passes, more and more of the farmers lose the struggle and drop down to the position of tenant farmers, a position which differs in no important respect from that of the industrial wage-earner.

Then, what of the few farmers who actually own their land? Most of these inherited it from their fathers. If they compare the value of the land now with what it once was, they will discover that in some strange way society has robbed them of so many dollars per acre. Another year or two of low prices, and farms will not be worth the taxes levied upon them. What has become of the boasted ownership? Moreover, these farmers who have a clear title to land, have, through their various governments and without their knowledge, pledged their land against the municipal, provincial and Dominion debts. In reality, the privilege of working hard all year is greater than the entire income. They are merely renting the land. The bondholders are the real landlords, and taxes compose the rent.

What, then, is there to prevent the farmers and laborers from voting together for a common purpose? Have they not for generations voted together for their exploiters? Is it not true that farmers and labourers join at the ballot box under the banners of Conservatives and Liberals? Have they not together elected all the governments Canada has ever had, and worse still, has not this joint unconscious effort between these two classes resulted in the placing of power in the hands of their common master? If, then, farmers and laborers can join together consciously to vote at least once in their own common interest, for the Co-operative Commonwealth?

How the Banks Make Money

One of the banking transactions which interested the public a year ago was the action of the Government in placing treasury bills to the sum of thirty-five million dollars with the banks, and as this was gilt-edge security obtained a credit to a like sum. The banks then, according to the statement of the Prime Minister himself, were able to take these treasury bills to the Treasury Board under the Finance Act, lodge them there as security, and obtain from the Government Dominion notes to the value of thirty-five million dollars. The charges made were as follows: The banks charged the Government four per cent for what was largely book keeping, while the Government charged the banks three per cent for the issue of the Dominion notes, the cost of which was largely in the printing. As the transaction runs for two years, the ablance of charges in favor of the banks is \$70,000!! Several laws are rightly made to penalize the ordinary individual for attempting to increase the total money in existence by making coins or dollar bills, for an increase of money out of proportion to goods will affect prices; but the banks may increase the sum total of money in existence by millions by the method of either creating loans or buying securities, which is carried out largely by book-keeping entries and so-called cheque money, and little is said.

It was such action as the above that made it possible for Sir Thomas White to say in his interesting book on war time finance, "During the war Canada not only surprised herself, but surprised the world when her people subscribed twice as much money for war bonds as all the money in Canada and then we had enough to carry on a growing business."

The total of money is reduced by the banks calling in loans or selling securities. It is no wonder that the banks are prepared to pay dearly to safeguard such privileges as are enumerated above. It is known that they spent over \$96,000 in counter propaganda during 1923, the year that the Bank Act was under revision. It is equally understandable why they are a unit in criticizing the establishment of such an institution in the interests of the people would considerably curtail the powers and privileges that the banks now enjoy. —H. E. Spencer.

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The Ramparts of Capitalism Are Crumbling

The ramparts of Capitalism are crumbling before the ever increasing onslaughts on an enlightened people. Everywhere, today, they are on the defensive, that small, and growing smaller, army, fighting their last great battle for the power to maintain those special privileges which, they as a class, have so long enjoyed under the system of which they are the chief exponent; a system whose greatest excuse for existence is found in its ability to cultivate personal selfishness, and special privileges, described by its exponents as personal freedom.

We have today in this country, a population of approximately ten million people. Approximately one million, six hundred thousand, of the ten million have been forced into the position where they are qualified to tell us just exactly their interpretation of the 'personal freedom' as defined by the exponents of the capitalistic system. Evidence of their appreciation is aptly portrayed by William Irvine, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons debates, official report Feb. 1933.

It reads as follows:

The resolution moved by the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) surely merits reasonable consideration and is a subject of fair debate. So far as I can see there is no need for any rash imputations from either side, nor is it necessary to bring in personalities. The resolution clearly sets forth the line of thought which divides the government from those in this corner, and indeed divides the official opposition from those in this corner. I have been surprised that so little interest has been manifested in a question which will shortly be, and is now in fact, an issue not only in Canada but throughout the world, and one which will undoubtedly be the issue at the next election in Canada, whether we wish it or not. I am surprised that the government has not taken a deeper interest in the issue. Only two government members have spoken one of whom told us that he has been silent in the house for twenty one years; and now he come out in defence of the capitalist system. I hope he will not take it unkindly when I suggest to him that if he has been successful for twenty one years with his tactics of silence, it was a great pity to break it, because I do not think he will Prince Albert and each time had be nearly as successful making speeches as saying nothing.

I am surprised that some of the members of the official opposition this question has been raised; have not had anything to say on this question. The hon. member from Vancouver Centre (Mr. McKenzie) has declared from the floor of many platforms in the western provinces that there is nothing in the program of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation which has not been in the Liberal program from time immemorial, and that he supports our platform in every detail with the exception of its land policy. I am surprised that he has had nothing to say in this debate. I had hoped that he would tell us just how far he was willing to go on this resolution, which marks the only real difference of opinion in this house.

We had an election in Calgary

very recently. It was for a provincial seat covering practically the territory of two federal ridings. In that contest, which was held under the proportional representation system, we had the Conservatives and the Liberals joined together under a new name. Neither party dared to run a candidate under the banner of either Liberal or Conservative. They both joined together against the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidate. What was the result of that election? A little over two years ago the Liberals and the Conservatives combined had a surplus over the Labour candidate of 24,988 votes. The territory was not precisely the same; in fact the area set out in this most recent election included a large agricultural district in which we would have expected to get ninety per cent of the votes. But we may take the vote in the recent Calgary by-election as representing the relative strength of the two forces—the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the capitalist forces. At that election we reduced the majority of 24,988 to something like 1,800. That would seem to indicate that the people in the country are more interested in this question than some hon. members of this house.

This resolution goes to the very heart of the present economic system. It implies, if it does not definitely state, that the capitalist system, or the economic system under which we are now living, has distinct characteristics. One of these is the private ownership of public utilities and public lands, or what should be public lands, and power which should be public power, and sources of wealth of that sort. It next implies that the method of capitalism is competition, and that competition has led to anarchy within the nation and to bloody wars outside. It implies also that the object of capitalistic production is profit. This resolution implies—and I want hon. gentlemen to listen, because some of them have suggested that no proposals have been made—first, public instead of private ownership; cooperation instead of competition; production for use instead of production for profit. It stands for a planned control of our national economy instead of the present anarchy. It stands for the priority of human needs over property rights. It stands for international peace to come as a natural consequence of cooperation instead of international strife inevitable in a condition of competition such as we have at the present time.

These Mr. Speaker, are our proposals. And I take it that there is room for debate on them. We are perfectly willing to be shown that these proposals are impractical, if the hon. gentlemen who are so in these are our proposals, and we turn to the government and to the opposition and say: What are yours? Have they ever been articulated? The government's attempted remedies are already on the scrap-heap. The first was increased tariffs. Have the tariff increases done anything to improve business? Have they wiped out unemployment or done anything to meet the immediate needs of the hour?

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Ed. Olson with family has been visiting in Regina. He took in both the C. C. F. convention and the World Fair.

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Starting Monday, July 31 to August 3, inclusive, Prince Albert will celebrate her Golden Jubilee Exhibition. The management of this paper wishes to join with other citizens of P. A. and district in congratulations to the fair board and officials who have made possible the Prince Albert Exhibition from 1884 to 1933.

We wish at this time to announce that the Farmer-Labor group of the C. C. F. will have a booth on the grounds where literature may be obtained and also subscriptions taken for this paper.

Mrs. C. T. Anderson, who has been attending the national convention of the C. C. F. held at Regina July 19-22, arrived home Sunday morning. Mrs. Anderson reports a wonderful attendance, with delegates from all over Canada.

The Farmer & Labor News Publishing Co. wishes to express its appreciation to the business firms who have advertised in this issue of the Farmer & Labor News and also can assure you of our best efforts mutually.

Don't forget the dance under the auspices of the Farmer - Labor group Saturday night, July 29 in come. Good music. Silver collection.

Local meetings of the Farmer - Labor group are held each Tuesday night and are well attended.

Mrs. C. T. Anderson, our delegate to the Regina convention, regrets very much her disability to make full and complete report of the proceedings of the national and provincial councils at the Regina convention in this issue, but will have same in next week's issue.

BOXING!

At the Arena Rink, Prince Albert Thursday, August 3, at 9:30 p.m. Let's Go! See ad on page 8

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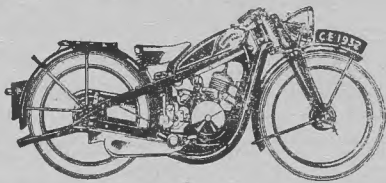
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BY - ELECTION

PLANNING

(Continued from page 2)

In the federal riding of Mackenzie will be held on the 16th of October. As our readers will remember, C. C. F. candidate.

It is not doing the things we like to do but liking the things we have to do, that makes life blessed.

WHEN YOU

Have read this issue and are interested enough, send us a line what you think of the paper. Tell us frankly if any improvement can be made either in the editing or in the setting up.

abundance possible, and science alone can distribute that abundance. Why should abundance, the product of a scientific age, be left to the mercy and greed and ignorance? In these days of statistical records, of technical experts and of highly trained scientific minds, Canada need have no difficulty in finding a body of men and women capable of planning her national programme from year to year. It is not science that we lack, nor is there a dearth of men and women capable of doing the job. What we do lack is the collective will to put this program into effect.

Rise of C.C. F. Natural

Says Mackenzie King

Says Rt. Hon. McKenzie King

At a luncheon given at the Avenue Hotel, July 25th, by the Ladies Liberal Association, in honor of Rt. Hon. McKenzie King, in which about seventy people participated, the address of welcome was given by Mrs. F. W. Holland, President of the Women's Liberal Association of Prince Albert.

After stating the object for Mr. McKenzie's visit at this time, she expressed the hope for a pleasant and profitable tour through this constituency.

An address by Miss Laura Tyerman, secretary of the Young Peoples' Liberal Association, was the next given. She stated that the people had a duty to perform in the next election, which would prove the most momentous in the history of Canada.

Followed a brief report by Mrs. Wormsworth, of Halcro poll, Red Deer Hill, on the organization work in her poll.

Malcolm Daisley, actively associated in the Y. P. L. A. gave a welcome from the young people, apologizing for the small number of young people present, explaining that some were out of town, and others were unable to attend. He assured the Liberal leader that the young Liberals were 100 per cent behind their party.

The next speaker brought greetings from the men's branch of the Liberal Association, assuring Mr. King that he would get the warm support from those who endorsed so humanitarian an effort as was offered through the Liberal policy.

Mr. T. C. Davis, expressed satisfaction that an opportunity was available for Mr. King to become acquainted with the people and the conditions in the constituency at this time, and hoped the time would soon come for the leader of the Liberals to again take his seat as such, and continue the work left unfinished at the last general election. He commented that while under the present government there was not much left, that there was still enough to eat.

A visitor from Joliette, Que., though not able to express his feelings in English, informed those assembled that they wanted Mr. King in Quebec, not to represent Prince Albert, but to represent Quebec. He said Mr. Bennett will soon call to the people, but the people in Quebec would still believe in Mr. King as before.

Mr. King, in rising to address the guests, expressed appreciation of the hospitality shown him on his arrival in Prince Albert, and his appreciation for the privilege of meeting old friends and making new ones.

Appreciation of addresses rendered, and reports showing the result of organization in the constituency were also voiced by the main speaker. Further remarking on the preparations made on his behalf, Mr. King said he had to smile at the number of functions he was expected to attend, but assured those who had made these arrangements that his heart was touched by the effort that had been made permitting him to meet most of the people in the Prince Albert constituency. His itinerary from Prince Albert will take him to Alberta, returning to South Saskatchewan, thence to Manitoba.

Mr. King suggested that not all

day be devoted to meetings, but that one-third of the time be devoted to silent meditation and prayer. He thought that too much time was devoted by business men to talking and too little to thinking.

Further expressing his opinion that Canada was being governed by mistaken policies, and that the nation was suffering because of wrong judgment, Mr. King apologized for the rise of the third party, excusing them on the ground that their rise was a natural one; that they were seeking a solution to the way out of the present difficulties. Speaking further regarding the C. C. F., Mr. King explained that he had planned several times to come to Prince Albert and each time had been unable to do so, and that with the cessation of the parliamentary session he had decided to wait until after the completion of the C. C. F. national convention at Regina, thus giving them the opportunity, at the same time to hear the Liberal policy. Mr. King further advised his hearers to not experiment with a new change, but to further past successful policies.

Emphasizing a note, Mr. King appealed to those present to use the chance to serve their fellowmen through political action, assuring them that right would triumph in the end.

Mr. King confided to his listeners that it was not easy to endure the position of sitting in opposition to such a government as Mr. Bennett's. Following the change of government had come the great depression, and he, Mr. King had felt that it was the wisest thing to allow the new leader to have a free hand, thus proving to the people of Canada, his success or failure as a leader. Referring to Mr. Bennett's election promises, Mr. King told that a promise had been given to end unemployment, and assure to the farmer's a market for their wheat. He, Mr. King had felt that action taken on his part immediately following the change of government would have found disfavor with the people, preferring to wait until Mr. Bennett had had time to prove himself to the people. He felt that he had given Mr. Bennett a free hand.

Remarking that most citizens were too humble minded, Mr. King felt that everyone could do something if only to pull some one into the polling booth to vote.

Further remarking that even as Prince Albert could win the football championship, by like methods could they win political championship.

Dealing with the redistribution bill, Mr. King informed the guests that the final acceptance had been much modified from what was at first proposed. Previous units had comprised about 44,000 per constituency, and as at present about 38,000. The city of Prince Albert alone comprised about one-quarter of constituency vote. While formerly Prince Albert was the second or third largest constituency, now it was the second or third smallest, and he hoped in the next general election the people of this

In closing Mr. King informed his audience that this was only an introductory, the forerunner of his campaign in the next two weeks, constituency would show their appreciation of the gerry-mander.

BOXING EXHIBITION

Gen. Admission ---- 50c

Arena Rink, P. A.

THURS., AUGUST 3 at 9.30 p.m.

3 Main Bouts

Geo. Carr, Referee

Ringside ----- \$1.00 Ladies & Children -- 25c

Paul Bozac—Andy Russel
Prov. Featherwt. North. Champ.Joe Draper—Bill Odgers
Prov. W.wt. Champ P. A. Champ.

WHEN YOU ARE AT THE FAIR, MAKE
YOUR HOME WITH US.

MEALS ----- 25c. up
Rooms ----- 50c

Home of Farmers and Workmen.

Nice Breezy Place on River Street, West

HONEY DEW

Two Great Stories From Bellamy's "Equality"

Introduction

"To hell with poverty, it's no man's friend."

This somewhat forcefully stated truth is, on account of the existing economic depression, being most keenly felt by an ever-increasing number of intelligent citizens of this bounteous land, which we rightly love to call "The land of the free and the home of the brave," whose government bases its existence on the principle that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are the God-given, inalienable rights which all real men must assert.

After the close of the Civil War and just prior to his death, Lincoln made certain statements which indicate that he had a premonition of our present national catastrophe. A number of others of our great thinkers have years ago foreseen the inescapable result of unlimited private ownership of natural resources and means of production. Edward Bellamy, one of our greatest American authors, at the close of the last century wore out the last spark of his life in finishing his epoch-making book "Equality," from which we quote in this paper two outstanding chapters entitled "Masters of the Bread" and the "Parable of the Water Tank," with the hope that public library, or better still, will after perusing these excerpts the reader will get the book at the buy the popular dollar edition now available at most book stores.

The Masters of Bread

Everywhere men, women, and children stood in the market-place crying to the Masters of the Bread to take them to be their servants, that they might have bread. The strong men said: "O Lords of the Bread, feel our thaws and sinews, our arms and our legs; see how strong we are. Take us and use us. Let us dig for you. Let us hew for you. Let us go down in the mine and delve for you. Let us freeze and starve in the fore-castles of your ships. Send us into the hells of your steamship stokeholes. Do what you will with us, but let us serve you, that we may eat, and not die!"

Then spoke up also the learned men, the scribes and the lawyers, whose strength was in their brains and not in their bodies: "O Masters of the Bread," they said, "take us to be your servants and to do your will. See how fine is our wit, how great our knowledge; our minds are stored with the treasures of learning and the subtleties of all philosophies. To us has been given clearer vision than to others, and the power of

persuasion that we should be leaders of the people, voices to the voiceless, and eyes to the blind. But the people whom we should serve have no bread to give us. Therefore, Masters of the Bread give us to eat, and we will betray the people to you, for we must live. We will plead for you in the courts against the widow and the fatherless. We will speak and write in your praise and with cunning words confound those who speak against you and your power and state. And nothing that you require of us shall seem too much. But because we sell not only our bodies, but our souls also, give us more bread than these laborers receive, who sell their bodies only.

And the priests and Levites also cried out as the Lords of the Bread passed through the market place: "Take us Masters, to be your servants and to do your will, for we must also eat, and you only have the bread. We are the guardians of the sacred oracles and the people hearken unto us and reply not, for our voice to them is as the voice of God. But we must have bread to eat like the others. Give us therefore plentifully of your bread, and we will speak to the people that they be still and trouble you not with their murmurings because of hunger. In the name of God the Father will we forbid them to claim the rights of brothers, and in the name of the Prince of Peace will we preach your law of competition."

And above all the clamor of the men were heard the voices of a multitude of women crying to the Masters of Bread: "Pass us not by, for we must also eat. The men are stronger than we, but they eat much bread while we eat little, so that though we be not so strong yet in the end you shall not lose if you take us to be your servants instead of them. And if you will not take us for our labor's sake, yet look upon us; we are women, and should be fair in your eyes. Take us and do with us according to your pleasure, for we must eat."

And above all the chaffering of the market, the hoarse voices of the men, and the shrill voices of the women, rose the piping treble of the little children crying: "Take us to be your servants, for the breasts of our mothers are dry and our fathers have no bread for us, and we hunger. We are weak, indeed, but we ask so little, so very little, that at least we shall be cheaper to you than the men, our fathers, who eat so much, and the women, our mothers, who eat more than we."

And the Masters of the Bread,

For Peppy Service Phone 2636

Harry's Taxi, Empress Hotel.

Classified Advertisements

Miscellaneous

RUBBER STAMPS—Order your rubber stamps from The Farmer & Labor News. One line, 3 inch 60c; 2 lines \$1; 3 lines \$1.40. If another size wanted write us for prices.

PRINTING—All kinds of printing done at reasonable prices. Let us give you an estimate. The Farmer & Labor News, 31 8th Street, E. Prince Albert, Sask.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Men and women, interested in the Farmer & Labor News in towns in Northern Saskatchewan. Same representative also will have to canvas for advertising. Liberal commission.

Radio Service

The
NORTHERN RADIO SERVICE
Tubes Tested Free—Sets Analyzed
(To radio owners in the Country)
SEND US YOUR RADIO
WORK DONE C. O. D.
147 River St. W. Prince Albert

Phone 3293 All White Help
THE CLUB CAFE
"The Biggest Little Cafe in Town"
CON. WALSTON, prop.
Percolator Coffee—It's Different
Opposite National Hotel
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

GO TO BILL'S BARBER SHOP for up-to-date Haircuts and Shaves. Reasonable prices. Next to the Savoy Cafe.

THE LETTER SHOP: Public Stenography. Mimeograph work. Room 1, Imperial Bank Building. PHONE 2544.

HIGH CLASS WATCH REPAIRING reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. B. Hirman, watchmaker and jeweller, 33, River St. West.

Artificial Body

We create an artificial body which we call a corporation, and then, without imposing upon it any responsibilities, we give it all the privileges of a private person; without its having a soul, we endow it with immortality. I do not think we can allow an assumption of that kind to continue. The original idea of private property should never have been extended to the machinery by which modern production is carried on. It does not belong there at all and ought never to have been extended to the machinery by which modern production is carried on. It does not belong there at all and ought never to have been extended to such a degree—that will have to be altered.—J. S. Woodsworth, Hansard.

having taken for their use or pleasure such of the men, the women, and the little ones as they saw fit, passed by. And there was left a great multitude in the market-place for whom there was no bread.

BLUE CHAIN STORES LTD.

THE STORE THAT ALWAYS SELLS EVERYTHING

BEST FOR LESS

Largest Variety

Newest Merchandise

LOWEST PRICES

827-829 CENTRAL AVE.

26-27 RIVER ST.

Prince Albert

-- Sask.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Canada

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Canada is a Federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits.

Provisional Program of the Federation

1. The establishment of a planned system of social economy for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services.
2. Socialization of the banking, credit and financial system of the country, together with the social ownership, development, operation and control of utilities and natural resources.
3. Security of tenure for the farmer on his use-lease land and for the worker in his own home. ("Use land"—land used for productive purposes: by implication no such guarantee is given to the land speculator.)
4. The retention and extension of all existing social legislation and facilities, with adequate provision for insurance against crop failure, illness, accident, old age and unemployment during the transition to the socialist state.
5. Equal economic and social opportunity without distinction of sex, nationality or religion.
6. Encouragement of all co-operative enterprises which are steps to the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.
7. Socialization of all health services.
8. Federal Government should accept responsibility for unemployment and tender suitable work or adequate maintenance.

NOTE—The above program was adopted provisionally by the Calgary Conference in August, 1932, pending the first Annual Convention of the Federation to be held in Regina on July 19, 20, 21, 1933. At this Convention, which was attended by representatives of all member organizations, consideration of the program was one of the chief tasks of the delegates.

In view of the rapid growth of a public opinion favorable to the policies of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the old political parties and the greater part of the daily press have thought it necessary to concentrate their criticism upon the new movement. A very persistent and concerted effort, evidently based upon a considered plan, has been made to create the impression in the public mind that the Federation aims to achieve its purposes through vio-

lent revolution. In the speeches of some public men allied to the old parties, and in the newspapers, daily, weekly and monthly, that serve the reactionary interests, this effort is being continued.

That the program and policy and methods of the Federation are entirely constitutional, designed to avert both black reaction and violent revolution, is well known to these critics. However, it may be anticipated that the attempt to scare the unthinking and ill-informed will be continued, with increasing lack of scruple. The Federation therefore appeals to all citizens who are concerned for the future of our country, who wish to play an honorable part in a bloodless war against poverty, and to establish conditions which shall assure for all an equitable share in the abundance which the labor of the past and present generations of producers, of inventors and of technologists has created, and the still greater abundance which social planning can make possible—to join forces with the member organizations of the C. C. F. in the great constructive task that lies before us.

THE GOLD STANDARD is above all a device for keeping the national currencies of different countries at a fixed relative value. If a unit of each currency—a pound, or a franc, or a dollar—can be exchanged for a fixed quantity of gold, it is evident that the relative values of these currency units cannot vary much, though of course their purchasing power may vary a great deal, in accordance with the world level of prices. The gold standard is a means of keeping stable, not the price level, but the relative values of the monies of different nations.

—G. D. H. Cole.

"Life is birth, growth and decay, and economic life is production, distribution and exchange. That is a logical sequence. To-day we believe economically only in production (that is birth)—we cannot distribute (which is growth), because there is no consumption (and that is decay)"—Oliver Baldwin.

INFLATION: An increase in the supply of money without a corresponding increase in the quantity of things for sale.—G. D. H. Cole.

DEFLATION—The opposite of inflation; a reduction in the quantity of money without a corresponding reduction in the volume of things to be bought and sold.

—G. D. H. Cole.